The Artiflers were prevented accepting the invitation of the Light Infantry Blues to join their guests at Mi by the Light rmanity Dines to join their guests at Milisty Hall, by a previous engagement to partake of refreshments with John Barr, Esq. in whose hospitable mansion, the Company, with several of their guests, spent an agreeable and social hour.

Note.—About 4 o'clock, a detailment of the Petersburg Grays was seen passing the Railroad Bridge. On their landing at the land a status of the Petersburg at the

was even passing the Railroad Bridge. On their to

CELEBRATION AT THE CITY SPRING. A number of citizens, not connected with military ompanies, assembled at the City Spring, on the fourth inst to celebrate the national birth-day. and well provided banquet was spread under a canopy of shade, and the day was spent in the utmost harmony hilarity and good feeling About 40 sat down to dinne at 3 o'clock, among whom were several gentlemen from Mr James E. Heath, presided, assisted by Nicholas Mills as Vice President. The following regular tossis were drunk :

REGULAR TOASTS. 1. The Day we Celebrate: The sun of Liberty that rose in '76, still sheds its beams upon us: May its light never be quenched.

2. The Constitution of the U. S : Its framers issued a sterling coin-If's will not permit it to be debased.

3. The Sages and Heroes of the Revolution: They began the noble experiment of self government; their sterity must work out the problem.

4 The Memory of Washington : Time, which usually dims the most illustrious objects, gives additional bright ness and purity to his snow white fame 5. The Declaration of Independence : An imperisha conument to the fame of its author

6. The Memory of Jas. Madison: One of the wisest of the framers and expounders of the Federal Consti-7. The Chief Magistracy of the Union: An officer

which should combine the highest ability, with an en tire devotion to the whole country, without respect to 8. An Independent and Virtuous Judiciary : One of

the main pillars of free government. 9 Universal Education : The great pioneer of universal freedom.

10. The American Queen-Liberty: Her throne is the eart of every patriot.

11. The American Flag-Freedom's Bride: Each wave reflects her beauty, each land breeze woos her

12 The Governor of Virginia: A patriot without os tentation; a republican in practice, as well as in theory. He will sink or swim with principles, but not with men 13. Our Fair Country women: May such of them as desire it, speedily emigrate to the finest of all the United States—the state of Matrimony.

VOLUNTEERS. By the President. The Citadel of Free Government: It may stand the shock of open and violent assault, but is in great danger from secret sapping and mining By the Vice President. The memory of John Mar shall: His virtues need no eulogy.

Bhall: His virtues need no eulogy.

By Wm H. Macfarland The Opposition: Union in conneil and energy in action indespensable to success.

By Conway Robinson Public Offices: They were created for the public good—not for the mere support of party. Their object is forgotten, and principle disregarded. garded, when partizan support is received as a sufficient excuse for delinquency in office. By William Williams The good ship United States,

Captain Van Buren: The owners having determined that the system of navigation taught by Dr. Jackson, L. L. D., and practised by Capt. Van Buren, his pupil, endangers the ship, have resolved that on her next return Van must muster his motley crew and clear out for Kinderhook and a market. Amen! so mote By Dr. Robert Munford. The constant rotaries o

virtue: Theirs is the sunshine of the heart now, and the amiles of Heaven forever. By I. A. Goddin. Our townsman, Benjamin W Leigh: One of the purest of patriots and most incor ruptible of statesmen, that this or any other people ever

By Archibald Pleasants. The Union of the States-Based upon the Federal Constitution : Let not the un holy, slave trading Abolitionists of the North dare lay their racrilegious hands upon the precious work of our forefathers.

By Doctor Ambler. Our Statesmen : May a sense of By Sam'l J Blair. Henry Clay: He is protected by an Eris glittering with the wirtues of a patriot, and the principles of a statesman. By John Williams. James Madison: The man who lost his election to the Legislature by refusing to treat

By Robert G. Scott. The Patriot and Statesman, H Clay: A four year's term enough, as our Chief Magis trate, to cleanse the Augean Stable. By Charles Howard. The Lowlands of Virginia-

the land of the Tuckahoes: Many of her gallant sons have been gathered to their fathers, but whilst Leigh. Johnson, Stanard, Robertson and Wise survive, the ancient spirit is not dead. By Fabius M. Lawson. Our Prominent Men of both

Parties: May they think and act less for their individual promotion, and more for their country's prosperity.

By Richard H. Johnson of Hanover In the cl of our future Presidents, may we profit by the precept of Telemachus, illustrated by Jackson's example: "No country was ever ruled by a Conqueror, that did not suffer by his ambition." By Dr. Deane. The People of the U S : The

evidence of their improving in wisdom and virtue will be to see them admiring more and more the illustrious character of the Father of their Country By J. Adams Smith. The Impracticables (so called)

of the last Legislature: May they continue firm in their resolve, and their reward will be the conservation of By J B. Abbott. Jackson Economy : The old story f the spiggot and the bung.

By M B. Poitsaux. Virginia: May its Clay soil be

so appreciated and cultivated as to produce a crop.

By Dr. W. A Patterson. National Character: May it ever be like the chastity of t'mear's wife should have been-not only pure, but unsuspected.

By Thomas Lawson. The Heroes of the Revolution True Whice-They fought for liberty spainet tyrannyfor the rights of the people against the usurpations o the Executive. By Richard H. Johnson. "The Northern man witi-

Southern principles:"

He wires in, and wires out,
And, leaves a body still in doubt,
Whether the smake that made the track
Was going South or coming back.

By Beverly Blair Andrew Jackson and Martin Var Buren: The Illustrious Predecessor having sown the wind, may the follower in the footsteps reap the whirl

By Miles Macon of Hanover. The Sub Treasury Scheme: The times are sadly out of joint, when to be-lieve in the financial wiedom of Martin Van Buren, Lev-Woodbury and Amos Kendall, is necessary to make good patriot william Williams Town and Country: The

interests indissoluble—beware of the demagogues who would array the one against the other—they foster prejudices to conceal their selfishness.

By Richard McRae. The fame of Christopher Co. lumbus: Can that perish which has a world for its base with a capital in Heaven?

By Selden C. Macon. The shortest route from Wash

ington to New York, through the Dutch settlements Pennsylvania . By Edwin H. Chamberlayne. The Expunging Re solution: At the time of its passage, the Whigs as a party, cendemned it as an act of moral turpitude. I, for

one, stick to the text.

By Robert G Scott. John M. Botts: The honest and firm representative of the people of this district. He no question, and shrinks from no responsibility. By Conway Robinson. John Robertson, our late re ntative in Congress: None more honest-none

more independent.

By John Williams, Jackson and Van Buren: The Sun having set, the light borrowed by the Moon must be hid by the Clay hills of Hanover.

By Benjamin R Curtis. Andrew Jackson and Mar

tin Van Buren : Like the Sun and Moon, as the one set in glory, the other rises in splendor, and not all the Clay of this earth can eclipse them.

When birds of night and beasts of prey Shall glory in the light of day,
Then will the jacka-s cease to bray,
And Jackson mea admire Clay.

By John G Blair. The friends of our boyhood, who

are friends in our manhood, and all our friends, without distinction of party.

By Miles Macon. Thomas Ritchie: A most accomplished political tumbler, who can turn a somereet, and ewear he had been all the time standing erect on his

By the Unmarried Men. The beautiful America Vespucci : What free born American would not be her willing slave? She need not condescend to Martin Van By P. Edmunds. Wm. C Rives: His opposition

the party in power entitles him to the support and confidence of the whole Whig party. By the Company. The getters up of this our present Dinner: May they never be out of place in future.

The Army and Navy Chronicle is authorised to say that the romor that Com. T. Ap Catesby Jones had of fered his services to Texas, has no foundation whatever; ne has never entertained the remotest thought of leaving the service of his native country to embark in any

The tolls on the New York Canals for April, May and June, amounted to For the same months of 1898.

514 931 Excess of 1839 over 1838, \$102 004

The Democratic celebration of the Fourth, in New York, passed off pleasantly. The oration by Mr Maclay is highly commended. The oration was delivered in the Chatham street Chapel. Mr. Van Buren was present.

Expedition -The Arkansas Gazette says, wheat of the present season's growth, has been raised, threshed, ground, and holted, by the last of May.—Flour of good quality.

tee of arrangements for the 4th of July to deliver an oration in this city. He returned the following an-

FORT HILL. June 12th, 1830. Gentlemen:—I have been honored by your note of the 25th May, (received the 8th inst.) informing me that delegates of the Democratic Republican party, from the several wards of your city had selected me the oration at the approaching anniversary of Independ-I acknowledge with gratitude the honor of being se-

lected by so numerous and respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens in a distant section of the Union on such an occasion, and am duly sensible of the obligation which it imposes; but the great distance and my nume rons indispensable engagements render it utterly impos-Among officer grounds to which you have alluded, you have referred to the part I have recently taken in the Senate, as one of the causes of that favorable opinion am reluctantly compelled to decline. Permit me to say, in taking the position to which you refer, there

towards me which has led to the intended honor that I were difficulties of the most formidable character in the way; but had they been tenfold greater, they could not have deterred me from the course I took, so imperious was the sense of duty under which I acted. currency was no new question with me. For many years it had been the subject of my reflection, and the source of deep solicitude, and I had made up my mind, when the time arrived, that would force it on the atten tion of the country and government, as to the part would take if then on the stage of action.

The derangement to which our country is subject in not accidental It is inherent in the system itself, and, in spite of every effort to correct it, will grow from bad to worse, till some great and radical change is affected. In the meantime, the community is destined to pass through scenes of difficulty and danger greater than any heretofore experienced, unless the people should be timely aroused to apply an efficient remedy to the growing disorders, I hold it almost impossible, that there uld be any state of things more corrupting to morals more dangerous to free institutions, or more paralizing to industry, than an uncertain, vacillating currency, un der the control of private cupidity, such as ours is; and am amaz d, that the wealthy capitalists, whose prop erty exists in stocks and securities, are not the first to gains from the irregular working of such a system must · but momentary and fallacious; and must be followed by a storm, it permitted to progress, which will scatte such acquietiens as leaves before a tornado. In taking my stand against the system, no partial or local considerations governed me I steed up for a hat I honestly and sincerely believed to be the morality, the freedom and prosperity of the country, actuated by enmity to no class or section, but believing that I was acting the part of a true friend to all those who were profitting by it for the moment, as well as of those who for the time were its victims.

Whether in this I was mistaken, I am content to leave to time and experience to decide. Thus far I have seen nothing to shake my opinion, but much to confirm it, much to spinate me to perseverance in the course I have taken, till an effectual remedy is applied to this smong the most dangerous evils that can be fal the coun-

For the very kind manner in which you have com municated the wishes of those you represent, you will please accept my sincere acknowledgments. I cannot but be highly gratified to learn, that many of my old friends in your great Metropolis have not forgotten me, and I do assure you that few things would afford me more pleasure than would an opportunity to renew my acquaintance with them, as well as to form it with those more recent friends whose approbation I have been so fortunate as to gain, in the trying scenes through which I have more recently passed

Though circumstances will not permit me to accept the honor proffered, and to be present at your celebra tion, it will not, I trust, be considered an intrusion to offer the following sentiment:

"Equality, in its broadest sense, of rights and privileges between citizen and citizen, pursuit and pursuit, and one portion of the country and another, the deep and solid is undation of our political labric; preserve that, and all is safe-destroy it, and the whole would rush headling to the dust To Richard J Smith, Stephen R. Harris, and C. H.

Dougherty, Esqs. Rel mont Hall, Schoolen's

Mountain Springs June 28, 1839 Mr. Editor-The President of the United States at rived at Belmont Hall Friday. June 28th, by the way o Easton, Belvidere, accompanied by a large concourse of people, without distinction of party. Deputations in New York Newark, Morristown, and the adjacent country were in waiting to receive him at the Hall, which was splendidly illuminated, and in which every preparation necessary for a handsome reception to the illustrious Guest had been made. It is somewhat uncertain how long they may remain at this place. The Presi-[N. Y Post. dent is in fine health and spirits "

NEW YORK, July 8. The President visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn this morning. To morrow he will depart for the North .-We find the following in the Journal of Commerce of this morning:

"The President made a vicit to Brooklyn on Saturday. An arrangement was first made for his visit to the Navy Indians The engagement took place on Little River, Yard, under the command of Commodore Ridgley, and about 13 miles above Fort Smith. On the afternoon of the North Carolina. On bearing this, his political friends dent on the same day, and a committee watted on Commodore Ridgley to concert measures. The Commodore, company on approaching it, found that it was literally as we are told, declined making provision for the committee of citizens to accompany the President on heard the North Carolina, or to open the gates of the Navy Yard so that the committee might receive the President within the enclosure. A note to this effect, addressed by the Commodore to the committee, was sent over to the President late on Priday evening by a sub commit tee. The President, on reading the nore of the Commodore, said he considered himself at the disposal of his fellow-citizens rather than any other persons, and to would therefore postpone his visit at the Navy Yord to be thus held at bay by a force so greatly inferior to his some other day. So the North Carolina was visited in lown, collected all his warriers and made one desperate morning, and the day devoted to the civilities of the citizens of Brooklyn."

The New Era of this morning says: "On Friday noon, when the President received the visits of his fellow citizens, a gentleman was led by ou riosity to count the throng Between the hours of H and 2 he numbered nine thousand, seven hundred lathe number who called on the President that day. And did not dure to come to our city for fear of assassination!

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. WERSTER. To the Prople of Mussochusetts: It is known that my name has been presented to the

public, by a meeting of members of the Legislature of the State, as condidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election As it has been expected that a Convention would be helden in the Au tumn of this year, composed of Delegates from the several States. I have hitherto thought proper not to anticipate, in any way, the result of that Convention. But I am now out of the country, not to return, probably, much earlier, than the period fixed for the meeting of the Convention, and do not know what events near oc cur, in the mean time, if I were at home, might demand immediate attention from me. I desire, moreover, to act no part, which may tend to prevent a cordial and effective union among those whose object, I trust, is to maintain, unimpaired, the Constitution of the country, and to uphold all its great interests, by a wise, prodent and patriotic administration of the Government

These considerations have induced me to withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of President at DANIEL WEBSTER. London, June 12, 1839.

FLORIDA

The Army and Navy Chronicle publishes the follow ing letter addressed to General Macomb by Colonels Warren and Mills, who have commanded a regiment of Florida militia, travelled over a great part of the territory, and are acquainted with the feelings of the citizene It bears testimony to the pesceful dispusition of the Indians, and of the general satisfaction of the people with the conclusion of the hostilities by the treaty of Gen. Macomb:

JACKSONVILLE, June 15, 1839 General, - You will no doubt have been surprised at seeing by the papers of St. Augustine and Tallahassee, that great excitement is stated by them to pre vail in the country, in consequence of the treaty or pro risional agreement entered into by you with the Indians You may be assured that this feeling exists no where in The nerve and sinew of the counties of Alachua, Colombia, Duval, and Nassan, who have suf fered so much by this war, most readily agreed long since that the expulsion of the Indians by an armed force was a matter to be terminated some twenty years hence; and having suffered such great losses of property as well as of life, particularly for the last year, hail with great satisfaction the present arrangement, as affording only probable assurance of peace and quiet.

Thos persons who are so loud in their denunciation are for the most part men who have never been through the country at all, and are therefore, unacquainted with the nature of the country, or of the enemy to be con-tended with. It will readily be admitted that it would be much better to have the Indians removed but if that object cannot be effected without such immense sacri fices, we say peace is actually indispensable

If they will keep to the limits assigned them, there will be ne difficulty letween the citizens and them; and if at any future time the Government desires to remove them, it can much more readily be effected after all an gry feelings shall have subsided, and when the country ering the limits assigned them will be settled up With sentiments of high respect we are, General, your most obedient servants.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Army and Navy Chronicle of the 4th instant contains the Report of the Visitors of the Wilitary Academy at West Point. The document is drawn up with care, and evinces an elaborate discharge of the duties assigned to the members of the Board. After setting forth in a general way the propriety on the part of the Government of having an institution at which per-

Mr. Cathoan was invited by the Democratic Commit | sons intended for the military service of the country shall be fitted for the performance of their important duties, the Report goes on to state in detail the present ondition of the Academy, and to suggest such altera

tions and additions as seem advisable. With reference to the principles upon which candi dates are admitted, the Board express themselves in terms of approbation, and at the same time state that so far as they are informed no complaints have arisen on the score of classification of Cadets. The regulations established in regard to the time of residence at the Academy and subsequent service during four years in the Army, also received the commendation of the Visitors as calculated to ensure a thorough education, and at the same time deter persons who do not intend to pursue a military career throughout life, from availing themselves of the facilities of the establishment.

Without deeming it necessary to notice each branch of study par icularly, the visitors express warmly their approbation of that feature of the Academy which requires a register of the conduct of the pupils to be kept an abstract of which is forwarded to Washington at the end of each month, and is thence sent to the parents and guardians of the Cadets. In examining into the police and discipline of the institution, the Board have formed the opinion that they are salutary in their character, and properly enforced. Increased attention to the study Geology and Mineralogy is strongly recommended. The library of the lasticution is said to be excellent and extensive, including upwards of ten thousand volumes,

The Board speak in terms of the warmest approval of the views of the commanding efficer, Major Delafield, and the manner in which he has administered his important trust It is but justice to give the opinion of the visitors in the language of the Report, which says: "The multifarious, responsible, and highly important duties of the superintendent of the Academy require to

superior order of qualifications in the individual selected this distinguished station. The comprehensive views. the active energy, the inflexible determination, the rigid and unbending impartiality, blended with a due share of paternal solicitude, all which are indispensable to the full and adequate discharge of this elevated trust, are, in our judgment, conspicuous in the character and conduct of e present commandant of that post.

It may not be out of place here to remark, that what-ever advantages,—and it will be admitted by all that they are very great-may accoue from the institution mentioned, they are in no way superior to those which may be expected from the establishment of Nava If it be proper to fit men for military command a

home, it is certainly not less so to prepare for the naval profession those who are to represent our country in distant climes On the contrary, the obligation to educate our seamen appears to us the more building, inasmuch as in the pursuit of their profession they necessity be deprived of the opportunity of self-improve ment in after life To them it is all important to acquire knowledge early because the nature of their employment is such as t

separate them from the society of their fellow-men, and throw them upon their own resources It must not be supposed that we would in the slightest degree detract from the claims of the Military Academy, which has always possessed our best wishes for its prosperity, and must continue to enjoy them so long as it is conducted great arms of defence equally cherished and sustained by the nation .- Bultimore American. GEN. Scott was at Buffalo on Monday from the

Falls, where he had been spendings few days. He was most cordially welcomed by his numerous friends. He is bound for the Far West The Buffalo Commercia eays that all the world was at the barracks on Monday morning to see him and the parade, There were, says, vehicles of every description, filled with elegantl iressed females-men in buggies and on horseback - be sides pedestrians innumerable. The correct evolution -splended music and strict military appearance of th troops, must have been pleasing to those present.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TEXAS. A proclamation of President Lamar advises all civ and military authorities of Texas not to exercise juris diction within the territory claimed by the United States until the boundary line between the two republics is de

finitively drawn We are gratified to announce the arrival in our city of Mr. William Kennedy, a gentleman of distinction and high reputation both as a literary and political writer He was attached to the suite of Lord Durham, and is now on a tour of pleasure and observation to our re public. Mr. Kennedy is the first Englishman of any celebrity that has been among us, and many advantages may be expected from the reports he may make of our progress and condition as a nation - Houston paper. A rencounter took place on the 25th ultimo at Q tana, between Wm H Butler and E. S. Kirby,

surrendered himself to the civil authorities - Ib. N ar Lynchburg, on Monday last, four persons were frowned in the bayou. Their names we have been un able to learn, but we understand that they were attempting to proceed down the bayou in an overcharged pirogue, which soon filled and hastened the whole four to an untimely grave The steamboat Correo picked up

which the latter was killed with a howie knile.

One of the bodies, which was interred in this city.—Ib.

A severe battle was fought on the 26 h ult between the company of militia, consisting of about 35 men, un der the command of Captain Bird, and a large body of that day, several Indians were discovered by the secuts. and were immediately pursued by the whole company company on approaching it, found that it was literally filled with Indiana, who opened upon them a destructive fire. Nothing daunted, however, they fearlessly charged upon the enemy, and in a few moments completely rout ed them, and gained possession of the ground which they had occupied. The Indians soon after rallied again, and made repeated attacks upon them, but in vain -They were repeatedly repulsed with great loss. This heroic band sustained their position for more than two hours against four times their own number of the enemy Powards enget the Indian chief annarently engaged t charge, but fell when he had arrived within about 30 steps at the head of his men, and the remainder of the enemy seeing him fall, taised a hideous yell and fled. leaving him and about forty of their companions dead upon the field.

This victory will undoubtedly be of immense benefit to the citizens of the frontier settlements in that section, dies and gentlemen, which were probably one half of as these hordes of savages have infested that region lor many months, and have hitherto held complete possesthis is the man that the "Whigs" a year ago, asserted sion of the country. They will now be compelled to retire further northward, and leave those settlers in the undisturbed possession of their improvements .- 15.

> Mexico. - The schooner Byron, which left Metamo ras on the 20th of Jane, has arrived at New Orleans -The forces under Arista and Bustamenta were about repairing to that place, to preserve the order of the Pro-

The Federalists are reported to have attacked Saltillo with about 500 men, commanded by Gen. Lemos, and after an engagement of five hours, succeeded in taking the town. The commander of the Government troops

was shot dead. It is said to be the intention of Bustamente to march into T-xas next S-ptember with 5,000 men, and that

2 000 Indians are to join them. There was a rumor at Metamoras that an engagement had taken place at Monterry between Generals Canaliza and Lemos, in which the former was defeated. This rumor was not believed - but it was supposed that Gen.

Lemos would obtain possession of the town. The United States sloop of wor Vandalia arrived off the bar of Rio del Norte, and cast anchor on the 19th in

stant. Little business was doing at Metamoras: there was great want of money, all the roads were interrupted. and traders were prevented from arriving from the interier.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28. The news of most interest, recently received, is the apture of the city of Saltillo by the Federalists under General Lemos. The fact shows, that the cause of the pposed. The defeat and death of Mexia, and the fight of Urrea, were heavy blows, that our fears led u believe would put an end to the struggle for liberty But the successes of Gen Lemos, under circumstance so adverse and discouraging, shows that the great prin ciples of popular liberty have taken deep root among the Mexican people; and although one leader after another may fall a sacrifice, and his followers be dispersed, ye cause does not perish with the martyr. other point the standard of insurrection is raised, to ga ther around it the patriotism of the country. much mistaken if the army of Gen. Lemos does no prove a troublesome enemy to the faction of Santa Ans

They occupy a part of the country where Federal prin It has been remarked to us by one who has traveller much in Mexico, that a marked difference exists between the population in the middle and south of Mexico, an those dwelling in the northern provinces-the latter are much more hardy, robust and industrious than the ef-ferminate and besotted nations of the softhern latitudes physical and moral energy they approximate the An -Saxon race; and all that is wanting to fit them for er institutions is education. Among such friends, the F. deralists will be able to defend themselves against the Government. They may not succeed in gaining over the south, but in the broad provinces of Contails rango. California and New Mexico, they may find ample m, "and verge enough," for the establishment of great Republic, to which the junction of Texas would nstitute a chain of democracy stretching from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of California, washed on the opposite side by the two great oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific. To many the project may seem wild and ro-mantic, but we are not the first to start the imagination. The idea of dividing Mexico into two republics, ha been a frequent subject of debate and of enterprise .-The present dissensions favor the success of the scheme and from the present indications it seems highly probable that Santa Ana will ere long sway the sceptre over hal a kingdom. The Federalists of the North are strongly inclined to separate, and with the help of Trans, the will no doubt be able to erect a free and independent go

vernment .- N. O. Bulletin.



Richmond, Va., Friday, July 12,

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The New York Sun says, that "the President visited in North Corolina -he was received with much enthu siasm. The Atlas of yesterday narrates an interesting incident which occurred to him on Saturday. As the President was taking his breakfast, he was informed that an old lady, upwards of one hundred years of age, was present, anxious to see him. Upon this, the President went into the hall to bring her in. It appeared that she is in her one hundred and fourth year .- Her name is Hannah Gouge, and she lives at 135 Reade street. She said that she had seen every President of the United States, had shaken hands with Washington, and was guite delighted to see the present incumbent. She owing to the immense and rapid transfers of walked without assistance from her residence, but was escorted back by Robert W. Bowyer, Esq. The Presi dent visita the Bowery Theatre this evening, and leaves should be created by, and equally under the vigilant town to morrow by land, ria Harlem." should be created by, and equally under the vigilant

The Whig papers abounded with many misrepreser tations about his visit to the Navy Yard-stating, that owing to the press of the President's committee and friends, Com. Ridgely refused to grant the necessary facilities to them, and that then the President declined his visit But the whole story was founded on a mistake --He did not visit the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, on Satur day; but his visit was paid with many honors on Mon-The New York American (Whig) thus corrects the error : "The article that appears this morning in the Journal

The facis, as we learn them, are, that a committee of three, Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, of Brooklyn, acting as Chairman, waited on Commodore Ridgely, on of Government, how to provide such a basis as will give the morning of the 5 h inst , and stated to him, that a committee from Brooklyn had visited the President the evening precious, to invite him to their city; that the President said he would next day visit the North Carolina, then the Navy Yard; and Gen J read to the Commodore a programme of the order in which the President was to be received. In all this, the Commodore acquiesced It was then suggested by one of the committee, that boats from the Navy Yard. In this, also, the Commodore acquiesced; but, after the gentleman had left the Yard, he thought, upon reflection, that the boots would not contain all the officers of the station, together with such friends of the President as might wish to accompany him in the excursion; and he therefore immediately addressed a note to General Johnson, suggesting that none of the Committee of Brooklyn should go in boats, within the Yard, and the only official place where he could be received. It was understood the carriage for the President would be there in waiting. To this note Gen J. replied, fully concurring in its views, and excursion for pleasure, they must do so at their own ex-The quotation may not be exactly word for word, as the letter of Gen J is not before us; but such gates, nor was any intended; indeed, the thing was so arranged that the mechanics in the Yard, consisting of some 5 or 600, were to be so stationed that they of themselves would prevent too great a pressure of the crowd upon the President. It is true, however, as stated by the Journal of Commerce, that in consequence of a visit the President did not visit the Navy Yard on Saturday -though he did visit Brooklyn

The N. Y. Post announced the President's departure citizens of this county at Harlem-and that several military companies have politely tendered their services the corporators, without ever bestowing a solitary the as an excert, but upon the wish of the President their as to what the effect of those operations might be or kind offers are respectfully declined." The Post of Tuesday states, that "The President of the U S at one y states, that "The President of the U.S. at one wealth desires to dispose of property and convert the proceeds into cash, an apparent, but definite and fleet. He was attended for some distance on his de ing. prosperity is produced by a widely spread increase o'clock, P M, this day left Washington Hall for the porti parture, by the Mayer, a portion of the Common Coun-cil, the Young Men's Committee on horseback, and a of entering the market as a buyer, and forthwith a sudlarge concourse of other citizens in carriages and on den and spasmodic contraction of this currency, followed hors back "

The Express states, that his "route will be inland, by the way of New Rochelle, Sleepy Hollow, Bedford, Carmel, and the interior towns of Duchess and Columbia

PROSPECTS - Bofore us!

The Whigs in Virginia are at last compelled to show their hands, and to take sides with Mr. Clay. It is said, that the Edster of the Whig has been casting the sieve and consulting the lineamen's of Mr. Clay-and that he reads in his countenance, as he once saw in the face of General Harrison, the next occupant of the Presidential Chair. Without some such prognostications, the Whigs ould be east down to the west abuse of Desnai They are indeed placed on a "forlorn hope"-They are wring to carry a Candidate on their shoulders who has en twice defeated; and four years ago, was superseded by the 'Hero of Tippecanoe' --He has been twice beat-en; and he is destined to a third defeat. What! though Mr. Webster withdraws from the canvass, in order to give him some chance of securing some votes in New England-though in Massachusetts his chance is much less than Mr Webster's?-What though they are now attempting to shove Gen. Harrison off, and to invest Mr. with the forms of a nomination in the National Convention, yet it will not all do. Mr. Clay cannot succeed to the Executive Chair In Virginia, he will be besten by from 8 to 10 000 majority. In Pennsylvania, he has not the most remote prospects of success. In Ohio. he will be detested, as well by the strength of the Republican party, as by the dissatisfaction and discords of guard our producing classes, which constitute the bone Gen. Harrison's friends. In South Carolina he will be completely baffled by the opposition of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, as well as his own unpopularity. In Geor-gia, many of the Whigs are disgusted with his politics, and refuse to support him. In Tennessee, the friends of Judge White will be found not assignable stock; and thousands of them will not go for Mr Clay. In Alaba ma and Mississippi, the Republican cause is gaining strength, and he will not there find any resting place for the sole of his foot

A letter from Missi-sippi assures us, that "All is well Mississippi. McNutt will be re-elected by a large One of the most distinguished citizens of maj-rity. the State declares, that Mr. Van Buren will carry it by 10.140 majority.

Do the triends of Mr Clay look to New York, as their dernier researt? There again they will be wefully disap-nointed. We understand (yesterday morning) from a gentleman intimately conversant with the politics of the "Empire State," that there is no fear of Mr. Van Bu ren's losing the vote of his native State; that the Conservatism of Mr. Tallmadge has done its worst; and that the decidedly rallying around the Administration. Mr Van Buren is sure of the State, and many of the Whigs are frank enough to confess it.

The Missouri " Far West" gives an enumeration of the members of the last Legislature of that State, from without resorting to a higher rate of taxation. which it appears that 7 of her Senators were natives of Virginia; and 27 of her Delegates in the House of Re Thomas H. Harvey, of Saline, although a new member, was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House; and by his attention to its business, and the familiar knowledge isen Speaker of the House; and by he displayed on all occasions of the rules of proceedings in legislative bodies, p oved that the choice was not un-He is a native of Northampton, (qu Northum berland.) Va , a farmer, and enjoys the highest respect in pledged for the redemption of notes issued by its bank. Saline. His post office is Cow creek

RESTRICTIONS on the Multiplication of Banks, and the Issue of Small Notes. We lay before our readers an interesting Letter ad-

dressed by a Citizen of the West to Gen. McDuffie of South Carolina We recommend it to the attention of between Arkansas and Moine, consequently, less than our readers, and invite discussion from our Correspon- the expense of transporting specie from McDuffie, and from our intelligent Correspondent in insuperable objection, even if there were no consi-North-western Virginia, whose letter on the subject of the State banks has recently reached us. We shall also to this system of State Banks, as it would effect lay before our readers, in this connexion, the substance of the remarks made by Mr. Smith of Culpeper in April ment, from controlling or even meddling with those inlast, in the Senate of Virginia, on the proposition to sus pend so much of the General Banking Law, as prohibits their monetary affairs independent of, and not liathe isue of notes under \$20, by the banks of this Com monwealth - We shall follow it up with the able and not grow out of it a concentration of the moneyed powconclusive Speech of Mr. Webster, delivered several er, as must unavoidably be the case were a bank years ago, against the issue of small notes. No man was stronger than he in orging the system of gold and silver for the ordinary transactions of society, and of system give additional patronage to the Federal Execularge notes for commercial dealings. This is the only live. It would also tend to preclude that, which the true and wise system. It must be carried out; and severe restrictions must be made, not only to prevent this | cd, and in the clearest and strongest language denouncmultiplication of Banks, but their issue of small notes ed, the least approach toward consolidation -Mr. Tallmadge and his clique and most of the Whigs to the contrary notwithstanding! This system of large morratio, in the national legislature, be brought to bear notes was pressed upon Great Britain as far back as the days of Adam Smith. He insisted upon it, that the last the power which appointed the Bank Directors would Ranks should not be permitted to issue notes for less than £5. The reader will recollect, that when Paliament the directors themselves, as a matter of course, would permitted the issue of one pound notes, one of her dis inguished statesman sent a message to another, stating at all times, in the near approach in point of strength that if such a measure were carried out, an English Gui- between the two great parties, exist a sure pledge, that nea would never be seen -They found it exceedingly difficult to get clear of the small note system when once introduced-but now the limit is £5. In France, it is 500 France-In the II. States it ought not to be less be scarce in Ohio and Kentucky, and very abundant if than \$20,-indeed, we should prefer a higher maximum. Our Correspondent opens his problem, and discusses

it with great ability-and we have no hesitation in saying that if there be no other means to prevent the flood. ing of the country with Banks and small notes, we should be willing to restrict them by a constitutional

FOR THE ENQUIRER. To Gen. GEORGE McDuffie, Edgfield, South Carolina Dear Sir. When conversing with you, a few days nee, of the evils inflicted on the community at large by the vast quantity of depreciated paper currency now ex-isting in the U.S., we both concurred in expressing the opinion, that the very toundation of our banking ars tem was laid in error, and could not support a lair and goodly superstructure. I said then, and repeat it now, that the first impression made on my mind of this truth was, by the perusal of a letter addressed by you shortly before your departure to Europe, to a gentleman in Ala In that letter you assumed the ground, that the bama. right to issue poper as a species of currency was an attribute of sovereignty, should only be extremed by the political power and never delegated to other hands. It is a departure from this rule, the soundness of which will, I am persuaded, ! ear the closest scrutiny, that has heretofore produced, and will, if not corrected, continue to produce incalculable distress and misery in every the Government of which shall empower country, certain of its citizens banded together as a corporation to issue bank notes at their own discretion. I say at their own discretion, because, in truth, the restrictive penalties imposed for the purpose of preventing over issue are so slight, so seldom sought to be enforced and so easily evaded, as to afford no protection to the com-munity against the cupidity of the banker. Surely, if it be sound policy, that in all well-governed countries the sovereign power alone should inske and regulate the metallic currency, it is still more necessary that among an enterprising, commercial and wealthy people, when every moment going on, paper is wanted, in addition to the metallic currency, as a representative of value, it precious metals, by the common consent of mankind, are every where received, not merely as being the best measure of the value of property, but, as really, in themselves, intrinsically valuable: While, on the contrary, the paltry piece of paper on which the words of a bank note are engraven cannot be used for any beneficial purpose, is only an exidence of debt, and is estimated exclusively in proportion to the good faith and solvency of its mak Is it not of vital consequence, therefore, that a stand ard of value so purely artificial, yet which, from general use, has become of so much importance, should have a of Commerce, is not correct, as relates to this intended | broader and deeper basis, than the integrity or fortune of a few individuals, however wealthy and honorable they may be? The main difficulty is, under our peculiar form security to the holder of the note, and at the same tim not endanger, or in any way impair, the constitutional edifice. On that head, if you recollect, I ventured to make a few suggestions, which, if vanity did not lead me astray, you appeared to consider not unworthy of no-

Subecquent reflection having rather strengthened, than diminished my belief in their correctness and feasibility, some of the Brooklyn Committee should accompany the | 1 at last concluded to put them in tangible form and sub mit them, if indeed they shall be deemed deserving of it, to the observation of men possessing clearer and sounder despent than myself

What I proposed was, to amend the Constitution of the United States by declaring that, from and after the date of the amendment, no State should incorporate, license, or in any way authorise, private individuals to make, utter, or issue, what are commonly called and and adding, that he (the Commidere) would deliver known as bank notes, or promissory notes, purporting the President to the Brooklyn Committee at the office to be payable to bearer for value received: That, from and after the date of the amendment, no State should renew or extend the time of any charter, by it previously granted, whereby the corporators were entitled to make, utter, or issue said notes: That Congress should. remarking, that "if the committee wished an aquatic from time to time, prescribe the lowest denomination of note which might be issued by the Banks of the different States, and affix a penalty, or punishment, on the officer or efficers of any Bank found guilty of having violated. is its substance. There was no order given to close the the prescriptive law. These, I believe, are substantially the views I laid before you. That they or any of a simi lar character will find favor with the moneyed interest in this country, I have no hope. A great struggle, coe val with the establishment of our independence, sometimes openly, sometimes silently and secretly, has been steadily and unremittingly going on, between the Arisfrom some persons from Brooklyn late on Friday night, tocracy of wealth and the Democracy of numbers, as to which should govern the financial concerns of the nation. So far, the moneyed power, through the ingenious and varied devices of corporations, has had the ascendfrom the city, to take place, on Tuesday evening, for many, and the result has been, that banking operations. Westehester county—that he would "take leave of the are and have been carried on simply for the benefit and are and have been carried on simply for the benefit and advancement of what was thought to be the interest of as to what the effect of those operations might be on the great body of the people. To day, when overgrown

> by its inevitable consequence, a panic and pressure, re duces the same property 50 per cent, in price. To devise a sure mode of preventing the recurrence of these frightful fluctuations, is an object of laudable pursuit with every man who has the good of his country at heart; and I flatter myself that, to make the attemp even though it end in failure, will bring no obloquy the projector. To my limited understalding it has always appeared radically wrong, that the comparatively small number of our fellow-citizens who, from the very nature of their avocations, are most in the habit of emplaying a paper currency, as money, should be at liberty to increase, or diminish the quantity, as suits their

own good pleasure. community, the power to create, as well as to regulate the paper currency ought to be entirely withdrawn from those who are most strongly tempted to abuse it. Both here and in England where Banks, miscalled "National, have existed, it has been clearly shown by evidence taken before committees, respectively, of Congress and of Par liament, that when extensive merchants have filled the situation of directors in those instructions, it too frequently happened, that the particular individual interest of the director and the public interest were antagonist interests. I do not pretend to assert, for I really do not know how the fact stands, that in the plan of the amendments, above sketched out, there is any thing original, but I entertain a thorough conviction, that the principle laid down by you, if fairly developed and acted upon, will and sinew of our strength, against the miserable trash of irredeemable bank paper, which has so long and so often been imposed upon them, to the serious injury, nay, even ruin, of themselves and their families. There can not, I am persuaded, by any means, be the same imminent danger of a State becoming insolvent, as there will be of a private corporation; another most material advantage that must ensue, if banks owned by the States were the only banks of issue, the profits derived from banking would be public properly; thus furnishing a new source of revenue without adding to the burthen of taxation.banks, throughout the Union, a capital of \$320,000,600, which doubtless yields, after defraying interest on the original capital, and all expenses, an average dividend of four per cent , being nearly thirteen millions of dollars. profit, per annum!!! Now that is precisely the amount of tag which the present bank corporators levy on their fellow-citizens. Divide those thirteen million the several States, in relative proportion to the respective number and wealth of their citizens, they will go far toward covering their whole public expenditure. lows, then, if we adopt the proposed amendments, and establish State banks, properly so called, we shall not only have banks whose credit will be above suspicion, but new resources will be supplied for extending and completing our valuable works of internal improvement stituting banks, the stock of which belonged solely to the respective States, in heu of joint stock companies, it or presentatives - The last named member of the House is, pears to me almost certain, that another desideratum would be attained-one, too, upon which the advocates of "a Bank of the United States" have descanted, long and loud-a low rate of exchange between those parts of the Union most widely distant from each other. Because, as, in addition to the specie capital the faith and resources of each State would be

or banks, the national legislature could have no sold objection to those notes, so long as they continued to be promptly redeemed in gold and silver, being received in liquidation of all debts on demand due to the General Government. Hence, notes of the Bank of Arkansos would pass current in Maine, and the rate of exchange nts .- We request a reply particularly from General the other. The great, and, with the Democratic party, tuti-hal one, to a National Bank, does not apply ually preclude the Federal Executive, or Governstitutions. The people of each State would arrange ble to be affected by any foreign influence. There could charrered and the stock thereof exclusively owned by the General Government. Neither would the proposed Democratic party have at all times unflinchingly opposthe weight of the dominant party, be it Federal or Deupon, or sway the banks of an Opposition State; because represent the political creed of the majority in that State, be of the same political faith; consequently, there must no concerted, general and simultaneous action of the moneyed power, no bank conspiracy, could ever be orga-Owing to the vicissitudes of trade, money might Pennsylvania and N. York; but that condition of the money market in either of those great and weal hy States, would have its origin in legitimate causes, susceptible of ex planation, by the acknowledged laws of trade, not proceeding from a foul and preconcerted combination of those to whom had been confided the stewardship of the banking privileges. As the directors of the State banks

would share only the same pecuniary benefit out their profits as their tellow-citizens in general, there weeks in no inducement for them to divert the resources of the in-titutions from the natural channels in which they ought to flow; hence, they would not dream of using them to set and keep affoot improdent and grasping speculations, which otherwise must be stranded and broken up. It will be urged as an objection, that under this stem, the ascendant political party would in each Siate hold the purse-strings; but I erave permission to tep; to that objection by asking, in whose custody conin the purse strings be more safely deposited, than in that of a majority of the people' which majority, in every free country, constitutes the Government for the time being If it be right to intrust life, liberty and property to the people, in short self-government, and on this side the Atlantic the propriety of so doing is only denied by the Federal leaders, why are they not quite as capable of conducting, through the medium of agents chosen by themselves, their own fiscal concerns, just as prudently as they now do the duties of the legislative, executive and ministerial departments? Let the manner of ap pointing State Bank Directors be such es to Justen . sponsibility upon the appointing power, as well as upon the directors themselves, holding the latter also strictly accounts le for any breach of their duty in the trust co fided to them. My life on it! the business of the banks will be transacted openly, fairly, and profitably. The improper persons will occasionally find their way into the directory, it would be feeligh to deny, and impossible to guard against; but they would soon be found out a when known either dismissed from office or deprived of a authority. Neither can I suppose, that in mere business relations, injustice would be done to political apponents I have an abiding faith in the manly upright sober sense of the great body of the Au which forbids my assenting to the Federal charge popular appointments, that is, by the people, are almost invariably bad, and effected by intrigue and corrupted I am well convinced, however, that there is far less risk of undue partialities being countenanced among directors chosen by, and responsible to, the people were the nominees of the moneyed anstocracy, In fact, we have a fair illustration of this doctrine in the conduct of sheriffs, who, er officie, have it far more in their power to commit oppressive acts, than bank direc-Sheriffs in many of the old and in all of the best States, are elect: a by the people; in most elections, to the party lines are strongly drawn, and the votes given on party grounds; but do we see that the office is made subservient to party views, or employed to annoy and oppress political opponents? No! And if any sheriff, under the cloak of his official station, were to visit his

The urgent necessity, that exists for the amendmen which would empower and require Congress to prohibit the issue of all bank notes under a certain denomination will scarcely be controverted by any intelligent person who has travelled through different sections of the Union -There cannot be a sound paper currency, unless author rity is vested in the national legislature to pass a law that description; without it, the precious metals will be caught up, and not allowed to circulate freely through the community. It is the immense gain which our corporators realize

political dislikes, or grievances, on those who apposed

his election, he would be overwhelmed by a burst of his

nest indignation from his own political brethren.

from the loss or destruction of their small notes, that renders them so pertinaciously persevering in sending them forth. Probably, one-tenth part of all the nor-under \$5 that are issued by a bank, is never presented for payment at its counter - I feel confident, that ever the ordinary wear and tear in passing from hand to leave them scarcely legible at the end one year from the day on which they were first loss ed on the community. The loss of the farmer, as chanic or other citizen, is the legitimate profit of the corporator!! His hoard increases exactly in the that the honest earnings of the others diminish. I it not time that we should say stop! to those who have so long been thus preying upon us? We have the right we have the power; shall we not abute the nuisance and establish a healthy circulating medium of universal and unvarying value; not hable to be swept away by a pos of wind, or destroyed by the flaring of a candle? Us less we make this step, every other reform in our currency will be lame and ineffectual. Let us, above all, nobstinately wedded to mere matter of detail, but has steadfastly to the main question. For my part, I prete that we have no Bank note under fitty of dollars, but, I will cheerfully concede my wishes to the of others who would start with five dollars. Even thong we travel slowly, let us begin our journey and keeping! on, never once turning back. I am no prophet, yet make hold to prophesy, that if such an amendment shat ever be made to the Constitution, as will render at the of Congress to specify the denomination of smallest description of note that can be issued by a bank in a very short period after its enactment there will be general demonstran of notes under \$10 and a continued increasing desire to do away with the use of paper all the smaller and ordinary transactions of ide. It deed, should we once succeed in treeing ourselves from the fangs of our present bank corporators, they having up longer a direct interest in the existence of the abuse would cease to arge its continuance, and the prople, soon as they understand the matter, will not be disposto practice a fraud on themselves. and to an American, humiliating fact, that in N. York the Quren City," as its inhabitants are pleased to sty it, a stranger is frequently obliged to go from store store, ere he can procure specie change for a five dolla note of one of their own city banks!!

There remains one other topic for consideration, as to the proposed system of State banks: Is it feasible? Usa the different States : ffect, by the creation of State stocks, loans of sufficient amount to furnish the pressary tallic banking capital? Of that, I have no fear. To if there were not such a large number of joint stol banks, it might be questionable whether the oquisspecific funds could be had; but, as things stand, I se no difficulty in the way. In the first place, any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the U S will, as of right it ought, undergo, a long, deliberate and statch ing scrutiny before the people Its different bearing its probable practical operation, will be fairly treated and it will not be until the arguments pro and con bet been exhausted, that even its warmest advecte with desire to see it definitively acted upon. In the meatime, if the plan is favorably received, and while the present corporations will be gradually dropping off. their demise, large sums will be let loose, and sale vestments eagerly sought for them. None will affor better security than State stocks, created with a view raise capital upon which to bank. How public opinio will ultimately settle down, will be felt long before judgment shall be formally pronounced. If the smen ments are likely to prevail, those Stars which are favor of their passage, will make arrangements to u the coming change, and eventually, the trensfer of ca pital will proceed so easily and quietly, as scarcely to

perceived by a casual observer. Let it not be supposed, from any thing here said, the I am an enemy of wealth, or cherish hostility toward the mercantile interest. I expressly deny and repudiated truth of such an inference; on the contrary, I wish to est wealth protected and commercial enterprize sustains and advanced, by the law of the land to be equally true of the body politic, as it is of the man body, that no single member of it can long comdiseased without the infection spreading over the c frame, weakening its energies, and at length desirn) " the vital powers themselves. The tarming, mechan and commercial interests of our country are inseparat bound together for good or ill; one cannot droop, or neglected without the injury extending to the others It is the healthy and flourishing condition of each when added up, makes the sum of national prosperit giving strength and greatness to the Republic. 1 however, protest, in a Government of numbers, ago a tractional part usurping to itself powers and function which of right belong to, and should only be exercise by, the great whole for the general welfare. sought to explain what it occurred to me might be for a specific for our present financial derangements, at

and to the introduction of a sounder currency.

It may possibly be ascertained on investigation, that in this, as in many other instances, the prescription would only aggravate the old disease, or produce and ther and a more fatal one. Be it sot I have at a events honestly thought, what I have but crudely expressed Perhaps, however, even this rough and it perfect outline may attract to the consideration of it subject minds of a superior order, cause them to wilupon and devote their energies toward examining disease in all its different phases, until, in the end, the may devise and administer a panacea for what it is all mitted, on all sides, is cruelly wasting and disfiguring the body politic. Whether my views are right or wrong I shall at least enjoy the consolatory reflection, that I endeavored to contribute my mite toward relieving in country from the innumerable embarrassments and calamities inflicted upon it by a bloated and rotten currents that I sought to aid in rescuing it from the ignoble and

degrading yoke of a monied aristocracy. I remain, &c., &c. COMMUNICATED.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. The impression appears to be very general, that the present Vice President of the United States will not be a candidate for re election; and hence, the friends of Co Benton and those of Mr. Buchanen have recommendeach as fit to fill that office and entitled to the support the Republicans of the Union. It has been stated some of the public prints, that both of these gentlement

decline a nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to call public attention to the distinguished man who now represent our country at the Court of Great Britain. The offices which Mr Stevenson has filled, and the services which he has rendered to his country, have already won for him a reputation of which he may feel justly proud. His public life has not been short or obscure conspicuous member of the General Assembly of Virginia. Afterwards he was elected to Congress, and sub sequently chosen the presiding officer of the House Representatives. As a Speaker of that body he remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with paris mentary rules, his promptness in applying them. firmness in maintaining order, and his courtesy lowards the members of the House. The writer has seen the Speakers of several legislative bodies, and never has he seen any presiding officer whose conduct was more man ly, whose whole bearing was more dignified than Mr. Steverson, while occupying the chair of the House of Representatives His Republican principles, the ability